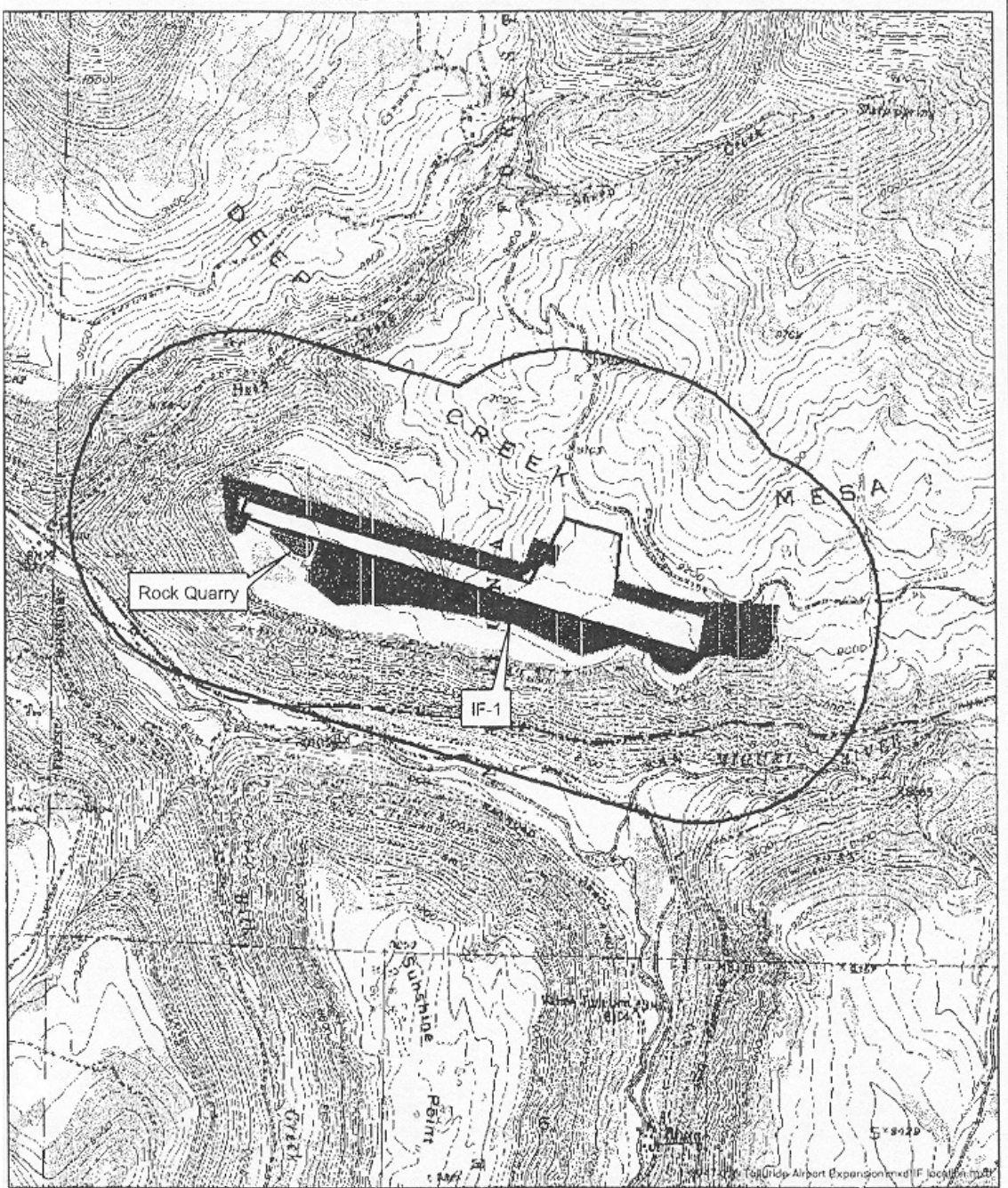


FIGURE 1
TELLURIDE REGIONAL AIRPORT
LOCATION MAP



Telluride Airport Expansion

Legend

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Isolated Find | Rock Quarry |
| Inventoried Area | Airport Outline and Buffer |



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

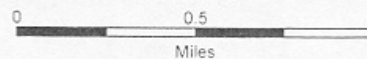
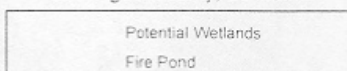
Scale: 1:24,000
Base Map: USGS 7.5' Topographic
Quadrangle: Gray Head, CO (1953)
San Miguel County
Township 43N Range 9W

SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



Telluride Airport Expansion

Project Vicinity Map
San Miguel County, Colorado



Aerial data from USGS and
TerraServer USA. Photo taken
19th September, 1998.

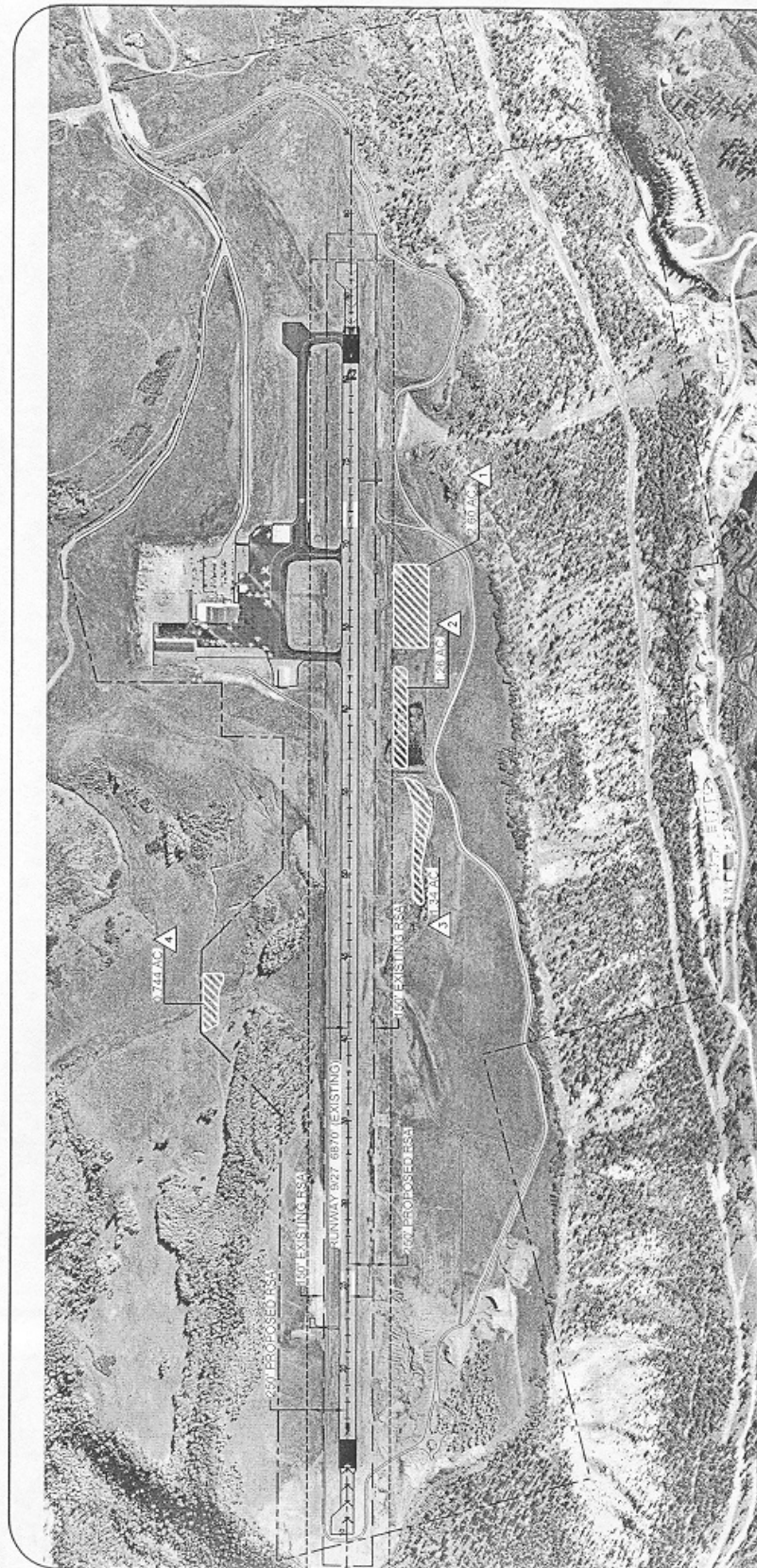


FIGURE 3
TELLURIDE REGIONAL AIRPORT
AERIAL SHOWING WETLANDS MITIGATION
CONCEPT, PROPERTY LINE AND RUNWAY
SAFETY AREAS

TOTAL WETLANDS MITIGATED:

| AREA | ACRES |
|------|-------|
| 1 | 2.670 |
| 2 | 1.260 |
| 3 | 1.340 |
| 4 | 0.744 |
| | 5.944 |

LEGEND

- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- RSA = RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (EXISTING)
- RSA = RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (PROPOSED)



Kimley-Horn
and Associates, Inc.

Mitigation Work Plan

Hydrology – The existing wetlands are naturally fed by springs within the same surface water drainage basin as the compensatory wetland areas. These systems and the newly created wetlands will continue to be fed by springs, in addition to surface water runoff as a result of restoration of the stream channel both down gradient and up gradient of the existing fire water pond.

Earthwork – The upper 12 inches of soil from the impacted wetlands would be stripped and stock piled for replacement in the proposed mitigation areas along the restored stream. If the general contractor elects not to place the wetland soils, a specialty contractor would be subcontracted to replace the stock piled wetlands soils and initiate seedlings of species indigenous to the existing wetlands. This effort would correspond to the spring time growing season at the airport. Slightly variable topography within the proposed wetlands mitigation areas, to provide vegetation variation, will be considered in final design and preparation of construction drawings.

Planting Plan – The wetland would be planted with native herbaceous wetlands plants that currently occur within the existing wetlands (Table 4), seeded (hand-broadcast) with 17.2 pounds per acre of the native wetland seed mix (Table 5), and mulched with weed-free straw. No seeding would occur until the entire wetland area is planted. The planting would ultimately provide the dense vegetation cover necessary to provide the desired functions. All of the species would be hand-planted in groups of ten plants on 12-foot centers using 10 cubic inch plugs (or similar). The groups would include only one species per group, encompassing approximately 1 square yard, and would be randomly mixed.

The project site contains the following willow trees: 1) park willow (*Salix monticola*), 2) strapleaf willow (*Salix ligulifolia*), and 3) Geyer's willow (*Salix geyeriana*). It is recommended that the willows on site be transplanted using a track-hoe (if the schedule allows it) or planting them as cuttings (either harvested on site or from other nearby locations) on 6 foot centers.

All non-wetland areas of disturbance would be seeded with mixture of native plants that currently occur within the project area.

Table 4
Wetland Plant Plugs

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Total Plugs Needed |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Water Sedge | Carex aquatilis | (to be determined) |
| Fringed Brome | Bromus ciliatus | |
| Beaked Sedge | Carex rostrata | |
| Baltic Rush | Juncus balticus | |
| Diamond-leaf Willow | Salix planifolia | |

Table 5
Wetland Seed Mix

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Pounds Pure Live Seed per Acre |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Redtop | <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | 0.2 |
| Swamp milkweed | <i>Asclepias incarnate</i> | 1.0 |
| Slough grass | <i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i> | 2.0 |
| Woolly sedge | <i>Carex lanuginose</i> | 2.0 |
| Nebraska sedge | <i>Carex nebrascensis</i> | 1.0 |
| Creeping spikerush | <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> | 1.0 |
| Giant manna grass | <i>Glyceria grandis</i> | 1.0 |
| Baltic rush | <i>Juncus balticus</i> | 0.2 |
| Longstyle rush | <i>Juncus longistylis</i> | 0.2 |
| Torrey's rush | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | 0.2 |
| Northern arrowhead | <i>Sagittaria cuneata</i> | 1.0 |
| Olney's rush | <i>Scirpus americanus</i> | 2.0 |
| Small-flowered bulrush | <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | 0.2 |
| Pale bulrush | <i>Scirpus pallidus</i> | 0.2 |
| Softstem bulrush | <i>Scirpus validus</i> | 1.0 |
| Prairie cordgrass | <i>Spartina pectinata</i> | 1.0 |
| Giant burreed | <i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> | 2.0 |
| Blue vervain | <i>Verbena hastate</i> | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | | 17.2 |

Weed Control – A qualified scientist would identify noxious weed populations in the construction area prior to construction. These populations would be chemically treated before construction and if feasible, the upper 3 feet of the soil in the infested areas would be removed and buried at least 4 feet below the finished grade in a fill area. In addition, a qualified scientist would visit the construction area a minimum of three times each growing season (early June, late July, and early September) during construction to identify noxious weed populations to be treated.

Any post-construction weed invasions would be addressed in the annual success monitoring reports and recommendations for treatment would be made. Treatments include biological, mechanical, and/or chemical controls. The San Miguel County weed coordinator would be consulted and involved in all treatment decisions.

Fencing – All portions of the project site that would not be excavated or required for construction access be fenced to avoid damage from construction equipment.

Specifications – Construction specifications would be provided to the contractor with the final construction drawings.

Erosion Control Plan – An Erosion Control Plan would be prepared separately for the project. The plan would indicate best management practices to protect the existing wetlands and waterways from erosion and sedimentation associated with construction practices.

Schedule – The construction of the mitigation site would be between the years 2006 and 2009. The three year window for construction is dependent upon FAA issuing grants for the runway safety area improvements at the airport. It is planned that the earth work contractor selected for construction of the